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(6) Investigations concerning the typhoid and erysipelas serums, as well as various other researches in all the fields of micro-biology, are being pursued by the Professor himself, as also by the assistants under his supervision. There are 6 assistants and nearly 10 'extra-ordentliche' assistants.

The studio for micro-photography has recently been built and is equipped with Zeiss's complete apparatus.

The library, though in its infancy, contains most of the works on infectious diseases, bacteriology and hygiene, and is supplied with the medical periodicals in the English, French, German, Italian and Japanese languages. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the following official publications from America: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry; Bulletins U. S. Treasury Department, Marine Hospital Service, Health Reports, etc.; City of Brooklyn, Department of Health, Annual Report. We should be glad to receive more of the American publications.

(b) *Practical Course in Bacteriology.*

The utility of the knowledge of micro-organisms being admitted, it was deemed desirable to give a practical course of bacteriology for the benefits of the licentiates in medicine. The first course was given in March, 1894. The course is of three months' duration and is conducted by Professor Kitasato, who gives a series of lectures on the pathogenic bacteria. The assistants take their turn and serve as demonstrators. The laboratory for instruction accommodates 50 students and is provided with all necessary appliances. Over 200 physicians have gone through the course. It is with great pleasure that we mention in this connection that the American naval surgeon and an English naval surgeon have availed themselves of the facilities of the Institute and have pursued their investigations for a considerable length of time.

(II.) THE CLINICAL DEPARTMENT.

The wards in all are capable of holding 50 patients. The admission is limited to cases of contagious diseases (except cholera and smallpox). Diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid, tetanus and relapsing fever are the principal maladies on the list. I may mention in this connection that 180 cases of leprosy have been treated in the out-patient department with the injection of 'Leprine,' and 4 cases of complete recovery, beside several cases of improvement, have been reported. The diphtheria statistics show a mortality of 9.44%.

A. NAKAGAWA.

INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES, TOKIO.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGISTS,
DETROIT, MICH., AUG. 12-13, 1897.

The Association met in room 212, Central High School building, immediately following the adjournment of Section F. Thirteen active members were present, together with many visitors, prominent among the latter being Dr. C. A. Dohrn, Professor E. B. Poulton and Dr. C. S. Minot. The attendance for the four sessions averaged about 35. The address of the retiring President, Professor F. M. Webster, Wooster, Ohio, treated of 'The Present and the Future of Applied Economic Entomology in the United States,' and contained, among other very interesting features, an admirable tribute to the value of the systematist and a somewhat caustic criticism of the 'species maker,' helpful suggestions for the experiment station worker, and a very frank discussion of the unfortunate results which attend the attempts sometimes made to combine politics and science.

The following were elected to active membership: G. B. King, Lawrence, Mass.; Gerald McCarthy, Raleigh, N. C.; E. P. Felt, Albany, N. Y.; A. F. Burgess, Mal-

den, Mass.; W. B. Barrows, Agricultural College, Michigan; R. H. Pettit, Agricultural College, Michigan; W. S. Blatchley, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following were elected foreign members; Claude Fuller, Richard Helm, both of Perth, West Australia. These additions increase the members of this Association to 93 active and 31 foreign members.

The following papers were read and discussed: 'Additional Observations on the Parasites of *Orygia leucostigma*', 'Temperature Effects as Affecting Received Ideas on the Hibernation of Injurious Insects,' 'A Valuable Coccid,' 'Notes on the Common House Fly,' L. O. Howard; 'Notes on Certain Species of Coleoptera that attack Useful Plants' (abstract), F. H. Chittenden; 'An Experience with Paris Green,' T. D. A. Cockerell; 'Insects of the Year,' E. A. Onerod; 'A Fungus Disease of the San Jose Scale,' P. H. Rolfs; 'The San Jose Scale in Michigan,' 'A Malodorous Carabid, *Nomius pygmaeus*,' W. B. Barrows; 'A Study of Lepidopterous Insects at Light and at Sugar,' 'Vernacular Names of Insects,' C. P. Gillette; 'A Study of the Possible Origin and Distribution of the Chinch Bug,' F. M. Webster; 'Notes on Cape of Good Hope Insects,' C. P. Lounsbury; 'The Giant Cactus and Its Fauna,' H. G. Hubbard; 'Insects of the Year in Ohio,' F. M. Webster-C. W. Mally; 'On the Preparation and Use of Arsenate of Lead,' A. H. Kirkland. A number of papers, the authors of which were not present, were read by title and will be included, probably, in the published proceedings of the Association. Among these papers were the following: 'Notes on Insecticides,' 'The Peach Twig Borer, *Anasia lineatella*,' C. L. Marlatt; 'Ledra perdita vs. Centruchus liebeckii,' F. W. Goding; 'Notes sur les Insectes Nuisibles observés en Algérie et en Tunisie pendant l'année 1896-97,' 'Notes sur les Insectes Nuisibles observés en France,' Paul

Marchal; 'Notes on Injurious Insects of Norway and Sweden,' W. M. Schoyen.

Several resolutions were passed, among which were (1) a resolution requesting the publication of the proceedings as a bulletin of the Division of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and (2) expressing familiarity with the efforts of the State of Massachusetts to exterminate the gypsy moth and commending the results already accomplished.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Herbert Osborn, Ames, Iowa; First Vice-President, Lawrence Bruner, Lincoln, Neb.; Second Vice-President, C. P. Gillette, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. L. Marlatt, Washington, D. C.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Boston, Mass., August 19-20, 1898.

A. H KIRKLAND,
Secretary pro tem.

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE ANCIENT SLAVONIC TYPE.

THERE prevails considerable uncertainty as to the appearance of the ancient Slavs. Professor Lubor Niederle, of Prague, however, in a recent work, and also in *Globus*, No. 24, advances what seems sufficient reasons to pronounce them to have been blonde and dolichocephalic. He quotes the earliest authentic references in classical authorities, all of which refer to the fair complexion and reddish blonde ($\xi\alpha\theta\delta\varsigma$) hue of the Slavic peoples. In these respects the descriptions are the same as of the early Goths.

It is true that at present, and also in many interments of ancient dates, brachycephalic skulls are found in considerable numbers; and persons with dark complexions and dark hair are numerous in Slavic countries. Professor Niederle explains this change of type by two agencies, intermixture with other stocks, and by civilization.